

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 362.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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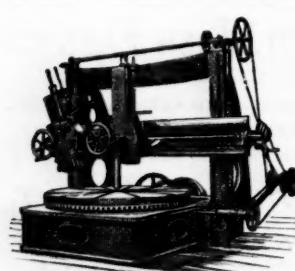
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President works his friends very hard. The scandal of the proposal to return the Confederate flags, in defiance of both the law and the instincts of the country, had not subsided, when his correspondence with the St. Louis committee of arrangements was given to the country, to its mingled amusement and amazement. The circumstances leading to the issue of the letter have been somewhat obscured and confused by the controversy over the business, but practically the case is that certain Grand Army men, prominent among whom was General Tuttle, of Iowa, regarded the invitation of Mr. Cleveland to visit St. Louis at the time of the national encampment of the G. A. R. as a "political move," and objected strenuously to the combination of the two things. The veto of the Dependent Pension bill and the attempted return of the Confederate flags have given Mr. Cleveland an attitude toward the old soldier element that made them prefer to have their annual reunion without his company, and some of them said so without any lack of emphasis.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is long and egotistic. It is a sad reminder of the days of poor Andrew Johnson, with his interminable array of I's. It goes into the whole affair, from the writer's standpoint, lectures the Grand Army for criticising acts performed by him "under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office," as though the manner of those acts were all that his sense of public duty permitted. And in extremely bad taste it refers to "threats of personal violence and harm in case I undertake this trip, which scores of misguided, unbalanced men have made under the stimulation of excited feeling," and which he says have not frightened him in the least. Probably no feature of the case is more displeasing than this. The people of the United States know very well that Mr. Cleveland would be safe in going to visit St. Louis, or any other part of the country, and that no "threatening letters" sent him represent their feeling or indicate their methods. If he thinks he has been offended by the General Tuttle class of persons, and is angry about it, that is all very well, but to get behind a straw "bomb-proof" of anonymous letters, and endeavor to saddle their responsibility either on the G. A. R. or any other respectable class of people is something not to be tolerated or excused.

Apropos of the "threatening letters" it may be remarked that they are a very common experience of all public officers. It seems that there is a certain percentage of idiots in all communities who are given to concocting them. There probably is not a mayor of any American city who does his duty without receiving abusive and threatening but unsigned missives, written by people whose corns he has trodden on, and who are weak enough to think this is a good form of annoyance. In this city, Mr. Fitler and his heads of departments get them nearly every day, and then deposit them in the waste-paper basket without a further thought.

THE Boston *Herald* has been investigating the extent to which the President and his subordinates have changed the *personnel* of the civil service. Secretary Fairchild told its representative: "It has, of course, been the policy of the administration to surround itself with people in sympathy with it. The higher grades of assistants have been well weeded out without any consideration either of their efficiency or of their private character, but merely for the purpose of seeing the utmost harmony among those directing Government affairs." Mr. Pearson of the New York Post Office evaded the question, merely assuring his questioner that his subordinates were competent persons, and that promotions are on the ground of merit. Mr. Harrity admitted having displaced more

than half the force in the Philadelphia office, and that "the majority" of the new men are Democrats, although he had complied with the Civil Service rules. Some of the officials claimed to have come up to the idea of a non-partisan civil service. We do not see any reply from the Collector of the Port of New York. Of him the Mugwump organs say that he evades the law at every opportunity. In this respect he probably is no worse than his associates in office generally.

In fact no such progress has been made toward the ideal of the Reformers as they had hoped. Their contrivance to emancipate the Civil Service from subserviency to party, by regulating the examinations of candidates for office, has not borne the strain. Ways have been found of evading it, and as time goes on these ways will multiply, until competitive examinations will be found a jest, and no two examiners will be able to look in each other's face without laughing. Then the Reformers, like the Prohibitionists, will demand even greater strictness in the provisions of the law, and whether they secure this or not, will find that they have been moving in the wrong direction.

THE cry "Turn the rascals out!" with which the organs of the Democratic party in 1884 urged the need for reform, has been found to have its applications under the new administration. The number of convicted criminals Mr. Cleveland appointed to office we have ceased to count. But one case has occurred in the Treasury which surpasses anything we can recall as happening under a Republican administration. A Mr. Harvey, of this State, was given a responsible place in the Treasury Department, in spite of the protest of Mr. Curtin and others that he was a man of dishonest record. He saw an opening for theft in the existence of unsettled claims for horses on the part of former or present officers of the army. Any one who remembers Mark Twain's humorous account of his prosecution of a claim for beef furnished to the army will understand how many checks there are to prevent the payment of a claim not found to be all right. But Harvey was equal to the situation. He first set up a claim agency in this city under an assumed name. He then used his place, not only to give his own approval, but to secure that of the others. He got some \$10,000 for his claims foisted into an appropriation bill, and then secured it all by personations, forged receipts, and other devices of rascality. And it is only now that he is found out and discredited.

The government solicits such frauds when it gives office to men whose honesty is called in doubt by reputable citizens. Another such appointment is that of Mr. H. F. Beecher, the son of the great preacher. The evidence against this gentleman was such as to satisfy the Senate that he was not to be trusted. It refused to confirm him when he was nominated for an office in the gift of the President. He had withheld a large sum of money from an informer who had given notice of a quantity of smuggled opium, which was seized on the coast of Alaska. He had substituted for the real informer a Chinese, who was paid \$133, but signed a receipt for \$3,000. In other cases he had drawn on the treasury for sums much larger than he actually disbursed in the public service. Yet Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning made him treasury agent at Port Townsend, the very scene of these transactions. It may have been very proper in Mr. Cleveland to feel grateful to Mr. Henry Ward Beecher for the support the latter gave him in 1884, at so great a cost to himself. But a proper sense of "the obligations and restraints of my oath of office" would have prevented his showing his gratitude at the expense of the public service.

WE are surprised to find so judicious a newspaper as the Providence *Journal* falling into the usual chauvinistic talk about our national revenue. It says:

"The total expenditure for the fiscal year which closed with the month of June, aggregated \$268,516,190, an increase over the preceding twelve months of \$26,083,051. . . . But greatly advanced as the expenditures were, they still fell far below the year's income. The surplus amounted in fact to \$102,864,704, or about \$9,000,000 more than for the year preceding. This, of course, measures the rapidity of our progress toward wiping out the national debt, and is a record such as the financial management of no nation has ever been able to equal."

We are sure that we shall not be suspected of any want of patriotic feeling when we say that this comparison with the financial management of other countries is very unfair to them. There is no other government situated financially as is that of the United States. It has practically a monopoly of all the indirect taxation of 55,000,000 of people, whose standard of living and requirements as consumers make them the most taxable in the world. In return for this it keeps up an army of 25,000 men, or thereabout, has only begun to create a navy, neglects its coast fortifications, neglects its canals, underpays its ambassadors, and is so parsimonious towards its judiciary that its highest and best paid judges hardly can live on their salaries. It leaves with the States the most costly branches of administration, and allows them to get sufficient revenue out of direct taxation. A government so situated is sure to have more money than it can spend, unless it takes great pains to keep itself poor. There is no merit, as there is no self-denial, in its paying its debts, and no reason for raptures over the calls for its bonds. England has worked far harder than we to get rid of debt, and if her success has been less it is because there are far heavier demands on the national revenue, there being no States to do the nation's proper duty. Our own system would be improved greatly by transferring our surplus to the States. Then we might have good roads, schools, and prisons, instead of the makeshifts with which in many cases we now must satisfy ourselves.

THE judges of the State courts of New York have released from the custody of the Immigration Commissioners a number of persons who came to this country by the aid of the local governments in the British Islands. They were not quite destitute of funds, having been supplied with a sum which put them outside the list of paupers. On this ground the courts held that the Commissioners had exceeded their powers in detaining them. Under this decision the guardians of the poor in any British parish or Irish union of parishes may deplete the number of the poor they must have in charge, by getting them across the water with a pittance in their hand. They could not send them on the same terms to a neighboring parish or "union." The British law of settlement, foisted upon Ireland also in 1835, authorizes the guardians of any parish to send home to their own parish any poor persons whom they judge likely to become in need of aid from the poor-rates. Under this system the poor of the United Kingdom are practically serfs, *adscripti glebae*, bound to the soil of the manor in which they were born. But they can be shipped to America, and we have no such safeguard against it as every English parish has against every other. And yet one of the English newspapers stigmatized the detention and return of assisted immigrants as an unchristian proceeding.

WHEN Dr. McGlynn was about to address an Anti-poverty meeting on the Fourth, he received a notice of his excommunication from the Roman Catholic church, his offense being his failure to comply with the summons to Rome. But public notice of the fact was not made until the end of the week, and in some but not all of the churches of the diocese it was made last Sunday. Apart from the personal element in the case, the mode of proceeding seems rather singular. Excommunication is not directed against any one as a priest or official of a church, but as a member

of it. The document itself makes no reference to any change in Dr. McGlynn's status as a priest. It does not depose him. It excludes him from the sacraments and prayers of the church while living, and from Christian burial when dead. It leaves him a priest, and were he to make his submission, he would be allowed to resume his work as a priest without any reordination. The excommunication, therefore, is directed against a member of the Roman Catholic church, and deprives him of all the privileges of membership for the offense of not going half-way round the world to receive instruction on doubtful points of morals. There is no reason apparent on the face of the matter why the same summons, with the same penalty for default to appear, might not have been addressed to any Roman Catholic drayman or hod-carrier in New York City. We do not profess to have mastered the Canon-law; but if this be in accordance with that law, then membership in the Roman Catholic church is held by a very precarious tenure. In any other church, such recusancy in a priest or minister would be punished by a penalty which affected or destroyed his standing as such. Deprivation of membership would be reserved for offenses which unfit any and every man for membership. Have not Archbishop Corrigan and the Propaganda taken hold of the case by the wrong handle? Should not deposition from the priesthood have preceded excommunication from membership?

To all objections to the form of proceeding, the answer is made that the Pope is superior to Canon law, and that this excommunication is by the Pope's order. This revolutionary doctrine, as it seems to us, is not in harmony with the definition of the papal infallibility and authority as the pastor of all churches, which Catholic doctors have given us. They confine that authority to *ex-cathedra* decisions pronounced upon questions of faith and morals, after these have been discussed and prepared by the several "congregations" of cardinals and divines. This is the view put forward by Bishop Fessler with the Imprimatur of Pius IX. Now no congregation but that "de Fide Propaganda" has been concerned in the present case; and the Pope is therefore liable to error in this case, as many popes, according to Bishop Fessler, have erred in other cases. To exalt the authority of a single, *ad hoc* fallible, partially informed bishop, above the historically established law of the church, is to go beyond the Ultramontanes themselves.

IT is evident that Dr. McGlynn will not submit to the decision. He puts his refusal on the ground of Catholic doctrine that conscience is the highest authority, and must be obeyed before even the Pope. And he calls upon his Roman Catholic brethren to resist the claim that the Roman bishop has the right to meddle in American politics, and to dictate the duties of its citizens. To this appeal his former parishioners and other friends of his own Church appear to respond in very large numbers. There is no falling off in the enthusiasm of the meetings he addresses, and no apparent change in their make-up. There are, indeed, indications that the case may result in a considerable schism from the Roman Catholic Church. Not only in New York and its vicinity, but in other parts of the country, there are members in the Church who are in pronounced sympathy with Dr. McGlynn, and against whom ecclesiastical censures will be directed, if they do not wash their hands of him. This process Dr. Preston, the vicar-general of Archbishop Corrigan's diocese, announces, while declaring that the number of real Catholics who share in his views is very small. That there is a very wide sympathy with the opposition which Dr. McGlynn represents to the powers of the Pope as exercised in this country, need not be questioned. The American spirit has no controversy with the Catholic religion, but it is and always has been distrustful of the papal political influence. The company of Italian ecclesiastics who direct the great machine of the Vatican are very far removed in political interest from the body of the American people.

THE Rev. L. W. Bacon, whom the Presbytery of Philadelphia did not think orthodox enough to be pastor of the Woodlands

church, has been the pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah for some months past. On the 3d of July he preached a patriotic sermon, which was better suited for the latitude of Connecticut than that of Georgia. He referred to the war, with indications of his belief that the South was in the wrong. He spoke of Providence as raising up leaders in the time of the nation's need, and instanced Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant, as well as Gen. Washington. The loyalty and patriotism of his hearers were not able to bear the strain of such a sermon. Before Mr. Bacon left the church he was made to understand that his audience resented his utterances. The church contains many of the wealthiest people in the city, and they are said to have expressed their purpose to drive Mr. Bacon from his post. If we are not mistaken in the man, they will find it something of an undertaking. The Bacons of New Haven always have been regarded as having a fair share of the grit which the people of that stony State have absorbed from its soil. Mr. Bacon is not the man to concede without a struggle that an American citizen may not express such sentiments anywhere that the American flag is flying.

UTAH is holding a constitutional convention, and preparing a constitution under which she will apply for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress. As the convention was elected by the Latter-day Saints and not by the Gentiles, one may judge how much sincerity there is in the clause reported to prohibit bigamy and polygamy, and to punish these as a misdemeanor. It is even provided that this clause shall never be altered without the consent of Congress. But who is to enforce it, when Utah is recognized as a State? The bench will be filled with Saints; every official of the courts, including the public prosecutors, will be Saints; every jury panel will be summoned by a Saint acting as sheriff, and will be made up chiefly of the Saints. Will such an agency suffice for the legal suppression of a practice which every Saint regards as directly commanded from heaven, and as binding on the consciences of those who practise it? The first step towards the recognition of Utah must be a fresh revelation on the subject of polygamy, forbidding it to the Saints forever.

There is reason to suspect that this new move is to secure the admission of Utah as a Democratic state at the same time with Dakota, which cannot be kept out much longer. It is charged that it has been inspired from Washington with that view. If so, our Democratic friends are taking trouble for nothing. No Congress dare admit Utah as a State even with this mock security. The American people know that the only effective way to deal with polygamy is through national authority, which ceases when Utah ceases to be a territory.

IF there is one official report which the patriotic citizens of this commonwealth will not enjoy reading, it is that of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, and more especially the part which relates to our county prisons. In that which is just issued they specify the changes in these institutions which ought to be made as follows: "The abolition of government by sheriffs under the fee system and the substitution of a board of inspectors appointed wholly or in part by the court; absolute separation of prisoners in all county jails by confinement in cells; placing women under charge of women in a distinct building; treating detained witnesses as free men in comfortable quarters and properly compensated for loss of time; provision for the steady employment of all prisoners, for their own comfort, happiness, and health." That such recommendations should be needed in this age of the world, is no credit to the State; but even from these the reader will get but a faint idea of the local-abuses which are reported from some counties. The Commissioners find the Eastern Penitentiary is overcrowded to an extent which makes it absurd to speak of any system of solitary confinement as existing there. But they praise its management in general, and we think deservedly.

Of course the worst Northern prison is better than the best

Southern convict-gang. There are signs that even in Georgia the days of this vile institution are numbered. Nowhere is the abuse so strongly entrenched behind political influence, social respectability, and even religious prestige. The participants in the profits of the infamy are among "the best men of the State," as public opinion estimates them. But the consciences of better men have been awakened to the wrongs the system perpetrates, and more than one Georgian has spoken out in terms which admit of no misunderstanding. The evil has not managed to secure a popular mandate for silence, as Slavery did during the last thirty years of its existence. It is not extensive enough for that. So we may count on its exposure and abolition at no distant date.

Rev. Wm. H. Felton, D. D., recently denounced it before the Legislature as "an epitome of hell." The convicts are exposed to winter's cold and summer's heat with a barbarity which has caused the death of many. They are fed on badly cooked food, and sometimes on rancid meat. They are lodged at night in unventilated huts. As a consequence the death rate is shockingly high, but this costs the contractors nothing. It is not as when a slave was flogged or starved to death. The decencies of life are made impossible to them; women and men, white and black, are chained together, and made to work from dawn to dark. It is a system over which Mr. Carlyle would have gloated as an ideal treatment of the rascality of the universe. But it is heart-sickening to ordinary mankind.

THE Henry George club of this city, which has been running around in a headless condition in search of a president, made a shrewd move the other day when it took up the rapid transit question. On the land question, thanks to our ground rents and our building associations, it can make no fight worth speaking of. But it has found what may be substantial working man's grievance ready to its hand in the failure to establish additional means of local travel. The programme of the club is a drastic one indeed. It opposes any grant of franchise for the construction of a road. It proposes that the city itself should build and manage it. As the city cannot increase its debt, it could undertake the construction of such works only by a large increase of the taxation of city property. Of course this is an impossible plan, but the vigor of the resistance to the proposal to lease the gas-works seems to indicate a state of public opinion which is not unfavorable to the extension rather than the restriction of government activity. In this way "conservative" people, who fought both the gas-works lease and the elevated railroad were helping the ideas of the new party of halfway socialists.

THERE is a controversy in progress as to a radical change which has been proposed in the curriculum of study pursued in our High School. The change really would tend to restore the school to the position of usefulness and dignity which it occupied at the outset. Prof. Dallas Bache, although one of the most eminent of American men of science, was too broad in his conception of advanced education to establish a scientific course mainly. That change was made when the control of the institution passed to smaller men, and a little Latin was all that was left of classic study. At the same time nothing was done to establish courses of technological study, which would enable the students to make a practical use of their scientific training. The highest ideas recognized were those of Lord Brougham and his Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge—the idea that somehow hydrostatics and geology are "practical" and "useful" studies, while literature is neither. Afterwards there was a reversion in some degree towards linguistic studies, but only to the modern languages; and on the basis of such a course the school has been conferring degrees in Arts, which were in keeping with the work done in its first and better age, but have been an absurdity ever since.

The new curriculum, which has the support of Mr. MacAlister and Mr. James S. Whitney, proposes the restoration of classical studies to such an extent as will enable graduates to enter the

college department of the University or any similar institution. It is objected to this that only four or five of the graduates or under-graduates ever seek to enter the Arts course in the University in connection with the prize scholarships. But the need of these four or five students does not furnish the argument for the change. The change should be made because it is good in itself, and will make the High School more useful, more educational, more contributory to the culture of the city. And it is not to be assumed that only the four or five who now enter the Arts department of the University will continue to do so. Because only four or five men are knocking at a closed door, does it follow that no more will enter if it be opened? The present writer knocked at that closed door in vain twenty years ago. By a greater outlay of time and effort than he ever spent upon any undertaking of the sort since, he made his way into the High School, only to find it was a blind alley, which led to nowhere, and from which he must withdraw at once. Philadelphia is the only city of the first rank in any Northern State, in which he would have had that experience. In every other those who pursue the course marked out for advanced scholars have the opportunity of preparation for a university course. Boston owes more to her Latin School than to Harvard. In our city alone not only the higher culture is omitted from our official education, but everything that leads to it. It is time for a change in this respect.

THE people of Manitoba are having a very pretty quarrel with the Dominion government. The railroad policy of that government is to force commerce between the naturally isolated provinces by building political lines, and to keep the Canadians from building lines to connect themselves with the adjacent parts of the United States. The Inter-colonial line which connects Quebec with Halifax is one such road. The Canadian Pacific is another. But the Manitobans find that their natural interests lie in the direction of intercourse with Dakota and Minnesota, and they have undertaken to build a railroad southward for that purpose. This proceeding has been "disallowed" at Ottawa, as an interference with the monopoly conceded to the Canadian Pacific. But the authorities and people of Manitoba claim that the authority to construct their new road antedates the charter of the Canadian Pacific and was not repealed by it. They say that they have the law as well as natural justice on their side, and they are going to maintain their rights. So they have surveyed a good part of the road, and are actually at work on its construction. As the Constitution of the Dominion distinctly provides for the withdrawal of any province which finds that arrangement unsatisfactory, the authorities at Ottawa will have to walk softly. Already the Manitobans threaten secession at one end of the line, and the Nova Scotians at the other. Before long they will find that nothing but Commercial Union will save their confederacy from going to pieces, and then each of the fragments will be knocking at the door of the Union,—a prospect we do not contemplate with any pleasure. We would far rather see Canada a prosperous and united independent country.

FOR months past there have been rumors of impending disturbances in the Kingdom of Hawaii, as the course taken by King Kalakaua's ministers has been extremely distasteful to the foreign residents in the matter of the expenditure of the revenues. It is true that there is a national legislature, to which the cabinet is responsible; but this British arrangement does not work. So at last the foreign residents proceeded in a body to the palace, and notified his majesty that he must get rid of his ministers, or they would rid the country of him. Of course there was nothing to do but submit, and the kingdom has a new cabinet, with a veteran American soldier at its head. This closes the chapter, we may presume.

On the final passage of the Coercion bill for Ireland the Tory and Unionist majority was only 86, more than half that number having shrunk from the responsibility of voting for the bill. Mr-

Gladstone moved its rejection in a speech as able as any of recent years. For the twentieth time he exposed its unprecedented character, as a bill to suppress and punish, not crime, but political and industrial association in Ireland. He showed its utter unfairness as a measure not demanded by anything in the present or recent condition of Ireland, which defied the ordinary agency of law for its correction, while the ministry dare not propose to apply the same legislation to any part of Great Britain. The right of association and of exclusive dealing—that is of boycotting—is secured to the British workman by law since 1867. But the Tories are about to break through the soundest constitutional traditions, and the clearest principles of national equity, in order to deny this to the Irish farmer.

Mr. Balfour in reply was as flabby as Mr. Gladstone was spirited. On both the influences of the three recent elections had been operating. The loss of Spalding to the Tories had been followed by the loss of Coventry, and the Tory majority in the North Paddington district of London had been reduced more than half. As Paddington is a West End district, inhabited by wealthy people, and strongly Tory under ordinary conditions, this reduction is as ominous as the two defeats. All three have damped the spirits of the party in power, and have warned it that it, like Lord Beaconsfield in 1879-80, is making the blunder of taking London and London society for England and the English people. London has applauded the insolent rejection of every amendment to the Coercion bill, and especially those which would have limited its operation to the suppression of crime. But England has not applauded. Its sense of fair play has been on Mr. Gladstone's side, and especially so when it saw arguments met only by the brute force of votes, and the liberties of five million people voted away without even a discussion of important parts of the measure. England remembers the insolence of the Jingo party in 1878-80, when Mr. Gladstone was stoned in the streets while on his way from church with his wife on his arm. And it sees the temper of that era reproduced in the London of to-day.

IT is not quite impossible that England generally will have a chance to indicate its agreement with Spalding and Coventry. The Irish Land bill, which has come down from the Lords, is a ministerial measure on which the Tories and the Unionists are not in agreement. The ministry hope to save themselves by the offer to abandon certain clauses of the bill as not satisfactory to themselves. But even this does not conciliate either Lord Hartington or Mr. Chamberlain. These two gentlemen have very positive ideas on the subject of land legislation. And they both committed themselves more distinctly than did their Tory friends against Mr. Gladstone's proposal to buy out the Irish landlords in a lump. It would be a fatal inconsistency in either of them to accept a bill which would commit them to principles they have repudiated in the past, and on which they do not mean to act in the future. But they are as far as possible from agreement with each other, Mr. Chamberlain holding that the present English system is radically bad, and Lord Hartington defending it.

Of course the Liberals are not blind to the beautiful possibilities this furnishes of dividing the Unionists from each other and from the Tories. They are scanning the bill for a chance to propose an amendment against which the Unionists dare not vote. If they can carry such an amendment, then the ministry must either resign or order a general election for a new Parliament. And just at present Mr. Gladstone and his friends feel more confident of the results of such an election than they did three months ago. Then Mr. Gladstone said there was nothing to hope for, if Parliament were dissolved before the education of the English people into the principles of Home Rule had been achieved, and he seemed to think it would require years. He now is much more confident.

IT seems likely that the Tories will have to ask for a Coercion law for Scotland. The tenant-farmers of that country are begin-

ning to put into operation the Irish plan of campaign, which the Irish Coercion law is designed especially to contravene and punish. The Liberals will have fresh grounds to charge that Ireland is treated like a stepchild, if Scotch farmers may do with impunity what the whole force of the government is used to suppress in Ireland.

The trouble in both cases grows out of the features of the land laws, which enable the landlord to proceed by summary process against a tenant, instead of having recourse to civil powers in the courts, like any other creditor. The laws were passed by parliaments of landowners for the benefit of their class. In Ireland and in Scotland they are even worse than in England. The plan of campaign is merely a device to defeat the injustice of the law, and to compel the landlord to come to terms. The new Irish land law which the Tories have prepared and the Peers have passed recognizes in a blundering and half hearted way that the law is unfair; but the remedy it proposes is both oppressive and unjust.

THE election of a Coburg prince to the place vacated by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria may prove the solution of the Bulgarian difficulty, but probably it will not. The prince is both German and Hungarian. His family and its head are subjects of the Emperor William, and according to the ideas of the royal caste he cannot accept the place without the consent of both these superiors. But his estates are in Hungary; he is an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, and a Roman Catholic. The German newspapers growl at the young man's presumption in indicating his readiness to accept; and the Austrian newspapers talk as though they did not care much either way. But in truth the Vienna government is anxious to have Germany support his claim. The conference of the two Emperors at Ems is expected to decide the question. With Germany, England, Italy, and Austro-Hungary on his side, Russia and France may be overlooked.

LINES OF REPUBLICAN ADVANCE.

IT cannot be too emphatically said that the possibility of a return of the Republican party to national control depends upon the assurance which it is able to give of an ability to deal with the pending great public questions. The time has gone by when an appeal to the record of its past achievements was enough. It must show its clear apprehension of present issues, and give evidence that its policy concerning them is wise. Without this, there is not enough reason for a shift in administration. If it is to be simply a personal contest, in which the qualities of Mr. Cleveland represent the "ins," and those of Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Blaine, or some other, represent the "outs," there will be no reason in the public mind for a change, and the parties will simply go through the evolutions of a quadrennial dress parade.

To meet the issues squarely is the first essential in Republican policy. To meet them wisely is of the same importance. We venture to suggest here the order in which some of these issues arrange themselves, and the rational manner of their treatment.

Obviously, first of all, is the maintenance of Protection. Apart from all economic considerations the fact is evident that the Republican position upon this question gives it its greatest strength, and furnishes the vantage ground for its most vigorous attack upon the opposing party. The Democrats, upon Protection and Free Trade, are not only embarrassed but distracted, while the Republicans are without a single serious breach. It is their sincere and strong advocacy of Protection which gives the Republicans a hold upon the Labor vote, especially upon that element of Irish-Americans which since General Garfield's candidature has maintained an independent attitude. To this element, more than any other, was due the Republican majority in New York in 1880.

Following Protection, several subjects of nearly equal importance are presented. They include the treatment of the finances, and the adjustment of our trade controversies with Canada. Both should be accomplished on broad and statesmanlike

lines. We should reduce the revenues to the level of reasonable expenses, by the repeal of the sugar duty, and some additional changes. We should maintain the internal revenue taxation on liquors at least, for sundry good reasons, one of these being that we may need this revenue when the next bonds become redeemable. We should relieve the Treasury of any accumulation of surplus by aid to the States for educational and other purposes. We should guard the interests of our exterior commerce, in repealing the sugar duty, by provisions that wou'd favor our ships in the trade with sugar-growing countries. In the adjustment with Canada we should secure such a free interchange of commodities as would relieve permanently the friction and stress upon our boundary line,—a line which, so far as commerce is concerned, cannot be long maintained.

The Republican party is committed to a policy of adequate coast defence and naval armament. Such progress as has been made toward both these objects is due to the vigor of its demand in Congress. Whatever its opponents may choose to do or not do, in future sessions, there should be no relaxation in its effort. The safety of the country is entrusted, at all times, to those of its people who look beyond the conditions of to-day, and know that the skies are not always clear.

And we include, among the duties of the Republican party, the maintenance of the policy of railroad supervision begun by the Inter-State Commerce bill, and the restoration of a sound system in the civil service. Each of these subjects is complicated and difficult, but each has plainly its right and wrong side. How nearly Mr. Cleveland has made a "clean sweep" begins to be apparent; how much of "reform" in the Civil Service will survive on the 4th of March, 1889, we can safely leave to the testimony of impartial witnesses. The Republican party is bound to revive the work and carry it forward in good faith.

Upon these lines we believe not only that the Republicans may claim the approval of the American people, but that they will receive it, in the elections of 1888.

MR. BLAINE SHOULD CALL A HALT.

MR. BLAINE, or some one authorized by him, should call a halt. There is a situation in the Republican party generally, and in the State of Ohio particularly, which requires this. We assume, of course, that Mr. Blaine would prefer the return of the Republican party to power, under a President other than himself, to the retention of the Democratic party in power, under Mr. Cleveland.

The situation in Ohio is this: A large majority of the party leaders and active party men desire to put forward Senator Sherman as the choice of the State for the Republican nomination for President. If the relation of Mr. Sherman to the politics of Ohio is considered in any possible aspect of reason and justice, it will be admitted that this is every way fit. Whether the Republicans of the United States, in their national convention, shall approve the proposal, or not, it is certain that those of Ohio well know Mr. Sherman's high abilities and long record of services to the party, and especially are aware how, in every time of severe struggle for many years, they have turned to him as their most capable commander. That they should unanimously and unitedly put him forward as their Presidentialial choice is a most natural and appropriate thing. But the effort is made by some supporters of Mr. Blaine to prevent this. They wish to keep Ohio divided, as in 1884. They wish to say: "Mr. Blaine's popularity is so great that even in his own State Senator Sherman can obtain but a partial support." That these persons are directed by Mr. Blaine we should not believe, but that, as professed friends, they are obedient to his direction, is reasonable. It is upon them that he should call a halt. They are undertaking a movement of aggression which is inexcusable, and which if persisted in will result either in discredit to them by its defeat, or disaster to the Republican cause by its success.

But Mr. Blaine should do more than call a halt on his indiscreet followers in Ohio. He should do the same throughout the whole national field. He well knows the present situation in American politics. He knows the absolute necessity for Republican unity and courage, in the canvass of next year, if there is to be a real effort to dislodge Mr. Cleveland. He is well aware that the proposal of his own renomination chills the hopes of intelligent and impartial Republicans in all parts of the field, and revives the purpose of determined opposition which was shown so disastrously three years ago. Mr. Blaine knows, as well as any other man,—for his political intelligence is great, and his sources of information excellent,—that he ought not to be a candidate, if the interests of the party, and the public interests, as represented by Republican principles and policy, are to be considered. He knows that many who have been and yet are his personal friends concede the strain which his candidacy puts upon the party, and dread the idea of his reappearance in the field. They see that the politics of the United States ought not to be staked upon the fortunes of one person. They know that Mr. Blaine was given a loyal and earnest support in 1884, and yet could not lead the party to success, and that there is no such change in his favor as gives reasonable expectation of a different result now.

To friends who thus fairly and deliberately view the field, Mr. Blaine should turn. His duty to his party demands it. He should, on the other hand, call a halt on those unreflecting and superserviceable people who are using his name as a candidate for 1888, and who have in hand the scheme of pressing it upon the conventions, "at the propertime." These men, like those in Ohio, are misled by their own desires. They do not look broadly at the great questions in American affairs, but consult simply their own preferences or their own interests. They fan the flame of sentimental popularity, and expect to consume with it the wiser and discreeter judgment of the party. They say in effect, if not in words, that they would rather be defeated with Blaine than successful with any other candidate. From such friends, we insist, Mr. Blaine should withdraw his confidence, and he should with emphasis call a halt upon their manœuvres.

From the facts of the case, moreover, a plain lesson may be drawn by Republicans. They confront a most difficult situation. They are to undertake the recovery of lost ground. They do not stand as they did in July 1883. Then they were in possession. They held the national government. They had the prestige of six national successes. For nearly a quarter of a century they had been in control. Now they are the party outside. Mr. Cleveland is in, and has intrenched himself. His people are learning the processes of administration. If they have not done well, they have not wrecked the country. They defy any attack but the strongest. Is it then seriously proposed to recover the lost ground under the very leadership that caused the loss? Could anything be more fatuous?

If Mr. Blaine does not call a halt on his following, the Republican party must do so for itself. It has great duties to the country. It is concerned for public matters of high moment. It owes nothing to Mr. Blaine. It gave him its best effort, and failed. It must go forward.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE "GRAND ARMY."

THAT Mr. Cleveland decides to go or not to go to St. Louis, at the time of the annual encampment of the "Grand Army of the Republic," is a matter of minor consequence. Under all the circumstances, it would be decidedly wiser for him not to, but even if he did, it could hardly be regarded as a great affair of state. His unofficial goings and comings are like those of other people, with only such difference as attaches to him temporarily as the holder of the highest executive office.

The real question of interest is the attitude of the President toward the men who served in the Union Army. These men have always been regarded as entitled to special honor. In the time of the war they were solemnly assured that whatever might befall

them the country would always remember them with gratitude and give them its first favors,—promises which up to this time at least have been kept in good faith. But Mr. Cleveland puts himself in the attitude of condemning and disliking their principal and typical organization. The Grand Army is a fair representation of them, made up of all ranks, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and privates, and of all sorts of politics. The ratio of Democrats and Republicans in its membership is probably about what existed in the army itself. It is, to all intents and purposes, the survivors of the old army formed into an organization. Of those who are alive it contains a large part, and perhaps a majority.

It is with such an organization that Mr. Cleveland thinks it worth while to maintain unfriendly relations. His curious letter to St. Louis, it is true, professes a different feeling, but its tendency and purport are hostile, and they are reflected in the expressions of his most devoted newspaper organs,—the *naïve* demand of the *New York Times* that the Grand Army shall make an apology to him, and the assertion of the *New York Post* that it is "essentially a partisan organization," and "intend chiefly on getting places and pensions for its members." This is simply a louder chorus to his song, and it means what he does,—a thorough dislike for the Grand Army organization.

That the President should go or not go to St. Louis is, as we have remarked, of no consequence. But that he should be unpatriotic is a public misfortune. The first qualification for a President is love of his country. Without that he is a political monstrosity. And dislike for the old soldiers of the Union must be regarded as one very serious item in the number which would indicate an unpatriotic President. Unfortunately, Mr. Cleveland has shown this dislike often. He was not in the army himself. He did nothing, apparently, to help the army. He was known as one who stood aloof from the Union effort, though yielding to the law, of course, in that while he did not volunteer, he hired and paid a substitute. A newspaper published in the city of his former residence, and doubtless familiar with all the facts, the *Commercial Advertiser* of Buffalo, tells us:

As mayor he vetoed a resolution of the Common Council appropriating \$300 for the proper observance of Decoration Day—an appropriation that public sentiment unanimously favored. He held that "it was obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution." When governor, he vetoed a bill authorizing the supervisors of Chautauqua county to appropriate money for a soldiers' monument. The Supply bill of 1883 contained three items, two of \$1,000 each and one of \$500, for the relief of three veterans who had been disabled while in the service of the State. Each one of these items was stricken from the bill by Grover Cleveland, because, as he declared, they were "gratuities" or "donations" which the State was not obliged to make. A few months before, however, he could see no impropriety in approving a bill allowing a favored contractor \$10,000 extra compensation for work on the new Capitol, although a similar bill had been vetoed in 1882 by Governor Cornell, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. In the one case the contractor had the benefit of the doubt; in the other, the disabled soldiers, although more deserving by far, were denied that benefit. In 1883 all of the Grand Army of the Republic posts of this state petitioned the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor for persons not holding honorable discharges from the United States Government to wear Grand Army of the Republic badges. He vetoed it. The objection was that the fines collected from the impostors would go to the Grand Army of the Republic posts. He also vetoed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the Gettysburg Battlefield Monument Association, to be expended in the erection of suitable and permanent monuments to mark the positions of graves.

These things all point one way. They must be kept in company, of course, with the veto of the Dependent Pension bill, the slurs on soldiers in the special pension vetoes, and the proposal to "return" the captured flags. They indicate a man who has no strong love for what the old soldiers did, and no sympathy, therefore with their organizations. If any one doubts this inference let him consider for a moment what attitude would have been assumed toward the Grand Army by the Democratic candidate for President preceding Mr. Cleveland, if he had been elected. Can any one imagine Winfield S. Hancock in such a position as this?

Yet General Hancock was a resolute Democrat,—one “dyed in the wool.” But above all, he was a patriotic American, and he held loyally to the idea that the Union soldiers deserved well of their country. He would in no particular have taken the course Mr. Cleveland has done in this whole Grand Army business.

THE BIBLE AND ASSYRIAN STUDY.—I.

ALTHOUGH more than a quarter of a century old, Assyrian study has not yet gained the general attention which its methods and its results merit. This is due partly to the lack of care of Assyriologists in drawing inferences from the discoveries with respect to the Bible, and partly to the unprogressiveness of Bible students. As not infrequently the chief object of popular books on Assyriology is to create a sensation so as to attract the attention of these, it will readily be seen that authors may permit themselves to make positive statements on very important Biblical questions without sufficient warrant.

There exists in the British Museum a unique Babylonian seal containing a representation of a tree with fruit hanging down, a human being on either side, and what seems to be a serpent in the background. This picture superinduced the statement that there was found among the Babylonians a legend comparable to the account of the temptation and fall of man. But no cuneiform record of such a legend has ever been discovered—assertions to the contrary being due to a mistaken reading of an inscription.

In the same way, much has been made of a Babylonian origin of the Sabbath. The fact that in a Babylonian calendar the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th days of the month are mentioned as unlucky days, on which the king could not ride in his chariot, wear his royal robes, or eat certain food, together with the production of a single instance of the word Sabbath in the cuneiform records by the help of an emendation of Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, led many to the conclusion that the Babylonians had a Sabbath. This opinion was expressed and ably defended by Dr. William Lotz in a Latin pamphlet, “*Quæstionum de Historia Sabbati.*” Both fact and inferences were however early called in question by Prof. Francis Brown. And now Prof. W. Robertson Smith, (who is certainly not guided by any conservative prejudice), is unable to accept it, as his article on Sabbath in the *Cyclopaedia Britannica* shows.

To the account of the Creation, in Genesis, however, cuneiform literature furnishes a very important parallel, though thus far only a mutilated text has been found. The first fragment describes, (as does the Bible), chaos:

“Then the Heaven above did not exist;
Below the earth was not,
The Ocean was their first generator,
Mummu Tiamat the mother of them all.”

(Tiamat is the Hebrew word *tehom*, rendered in the English version by “the deep.”) Another fragment mentions the creation of the stars, and again in a connection which reminds us of the Biblical “for signs and for seasons, for days and for years,” it reads: “The stars he established, he determined the year, fixing the limits: twelve months he instituted. From the day of the beginning of the year until the end. He established the position of the zodiacal stations to determine the limits of the month so that no disaster might happen, and no harm be done to any one.” The meaning of the last phrase is clear when we bear in mind that only certain days were lucky, and that a project initiated on any other was sure to fail. Still another fragment details the creation of land animals: “He caused living creatures to come forth and animals of the field, beasts of the field, and vermin.”

The second chapter of Genesis has been accorded a very full treatment from the Assyriological point of view. That much for the fixing of the geographical names can be learned is plain. Eden is the common Babylonian word for field. Hidkel corresponds to Babylonian Idiglat, the Tigris, and Gihonto the name of a canal, Gu-ha-an, probably represented now by the Shatt-en-nile Perat, the Euphrates, is in Assyrian Purattu. There is considerable doubt as to whether we can accept the conclusions reached by Professor Friedrich Delitzsch in his work entitled “Where was Paradise? (*Wo lag das Paradies?*)” He is of the opinion that Eden was a special part of Babylonia, and that the garden was planted in it, and that its extent was bounded by the four rivers, three of which, at least, have been identified. But whether this be true or not, his investigation has shown that Assyriology is indispensable for Biblical geography, and his work is one which can be consulted with profit for Bible geographical names.

An interesting etymological combination is that of the name of Adam’s second son, Abel, with the Babylonian word *ablu* “son;” itself not a Semitic word, but derived from the language of the Aboriginal population of Babylonia—Sumero-Akkadian *ibila*.

Few archaeological discoveries, however, have created so much

stir or aroused more interest than did the announcement made by the keeper of Antiquities of the British Museum, toward the end of 1872, that he had found Chaldean tablets containing an account of the flood. The discovery it seems was that of an epic celebrating the deeds of some hero, probably Nimrod. It was divided into twelve parts, each corresponding to a month of the year, and containing an episode agreeable to the weather during that month. The hero fell under the displeasure of the goddess Istar (Aphrodite) who smote him with a loathsome disease. He determined to go to the world of spirits to seek out his ancestor Xisuthros there to obtain from him his water of purification. Xisuthros was the Chaldean Noah, and the result was what might have been expected, for he kept his unfortunate relative waiting for the water of purification, while he took occasion to tell him the story of the flood. The episode, thus introduced, is told in the eleventh tablet corresponding to the month Tebet (December-January). The text is rather longer than that of the Biblical account of the deluge, with which it corresponds in a general way and in details beside. All sorts of animals were brought into the “ship.” Not only his own family but also the servants of Xisuthros were included among the saved. When he objected to building the vessel, on the ground that people would laugh, the god (Merodach), responded: “Men have rebelled against me, and I will do judgment on them high and low.” So the ship was built, the chinks were filled, and after entering, the storm began. It lasted seven days. After another seven days a dove was sent out. “It went to and fro, but found no resting place, and returned.” Next a raven was sent forth and as the waters had abated it did not return. Then Xisuthros went out, built an altar, and offered a sacrifice.

The Assyriologist is constantly forced to become a Biblical critic. He is asked to explain the bearing of these discoveries. What is their import for the fierce battles being waged over the history of Israel and the authorship of the Pentateuch? Are the Biblical Cosmogony and the Deluge of Babylonian origin?

The answer will be shaped by previous bent. To one who is inclined to the conservative view of Biblical criticism it would be most natural to assert that the traditions common to both Hebrew and Assyrian are of so remote antiquity as to have arisen before Hebrew and Assyrian became separated from one another. Such a one might point to the close relationship between the word stocks of the Assyrian and Hebrew languages as an evidence that Hebrew and Assyrian remained together for some time after the break up of the Semitic group. To this evidence he could add the positive references in the Bible to primitive Babylonian cities; a reference which is every day shown to be more accurate. He could cite the fact for example that Akkad, named in Genesis, x: 10, as a city, which designation the early Assyriologists regarded as a mistake, has, by a recently discovered inscription, been shown to have been the name of a city as well as of a district. Or he might refer to the curious campaign in Genesis, xiv., in which two of the names at least, Arioch, (*Eri-aku* servant of the moon god), and Kedorlaomer, are distinctly recognizable as respectively ancient Babylonian and Elamitic proper names.

On the other hand, critics who regard much of the Bible as of heathen origin can say that these early traditions were received by the Hebrews in Ur of the Chaldees, or if they think the Pentateuch, or portions of it post-exilic in origin, they can with much force assert that the closeness of the accounts would preclude any idea of an independent origin—that the Babylonian account of the creation and flood were simply taken by the Hebrews, and expressed from the monotheistic point of view. To all of these opinions however Assyriology suggests an important consideration.

The oldest manuscript of the Hebrew Bible does not date back farther than the tenth century, and those from which our texts are taken are more modern still. It is true that the Septuagint and the Targum carry the documentary evidence back, in a way, to two centuries B. C. Earlier than that the critical mind has play for innumerable forgeries and interpretations. But where is the room for an interpretation on a clay tablet or a cuneiform brick? If the redaction of the Bible took place in Alexandria, the Cosmogony and the Deluge are still records that go back to the most remote ages. Their antiquity is now established beyond the possibility of cavil, and their substantial agreement among two different peoples forms the strongest kind of argument for the faithfulness of their transmission and for their being more than mere moral stories.

CYRUS ADLER.

CAMPING OUT.¹

WE have all heard of the man who, when asked to go roughing it in the woods, replied that civilization had been some thousands of years coming to him, and that now he had no

¹THE SHAYBACKS IN CAMP. By Samuel J. and Isabel C. Barrows. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

intention of running away from civilization. There is force and logic in this, yet there exists nevertheless in most of us a rudimentary instinct toward a return to wild life, repressed, crowded out, forgotten most of the year, but which has a thrill of revival when the spring winds blow from the west and the buds thrust out their tips from the bare boughs.

"Then longen folk to gon on pilgrimage," as Chaucer said five hundred years ago. It is hard to accommodate this stirring and longing for nature, this holiday impulse, to the mere going of a journey—a trip to mountain or seaside resorts. After an attempt or two, one finds that a journey means heat, dust, and fatigue, the worry of luggage, unsuspected outlays for delays, remorseless exactations for what results only in vexation and discomfort. Then going when the crowd goes is to make a voluntary treadmill of one's summer diversions. The love of movement, of change, of forest greenness, of coolness, is not answered for real lovers of nature by any sort of "resorts." Somebody has remarked that any man who is good for anything has a touch of the vagabond about him. After sleeping on comfortable beds all one's life, it seems pleasant to think of lying on hemlock boughs, even on the bare ground, if only the stars are overhead. In fact one's idea of real summer amusement and recreation is to live in the woods for a season,—as nearly as possible to go back to primitive conditions.

Camping out seems to the uninitiated a simple process; but with this little book before us by Mr. and Mrs. Barrows, it is easy to see that life in the woods by no means comes up to one's vision of Utopia in which all sorts of delightful results are achieved independent of processes. Primitive conditions, it turns out, are all very well to talk about, but we are not primitive men. We are obliged to pay the penalty of our civilization.

We cannot live without our cup of coffee in the morning; and the providing of three meals a day makes life a burden to somebody even under the shady greenwood tree. The Arab may fold and unfold his tent and silently steal away, but the tents of civilized man are quite a different matter; they require axes, hatchets, saws, spades, spikes, screws, gimlets, braces and bits, and a plank floor before they can be put into working order. In fact Mr. Barrows' inventory for the need of half a dozen dwellers in tents includes a large assortment of articles from every kind of furnishing shop. Just to read over his list of the required groceries suggests the wear and tear of real life and the sordid practical conditions one flies to the woods to escape. Furthermore, when one has transplanted two barrels of pots and kettles, kerosene stoves, a barrel of kerosene oil, ovens, boilers, plates, cups and saucers, and every variety of canned goods, soap, tea, sugar, coffee, etc., etc., to a lodge in some vast wilderness, one is still at the mercy of accident for the more important daily supplies of milk, butter, eggs, meat, and fish. These have somehow to be secured from the uninhabited region roundabout. Some parties of campers have a cow of their own, which is, no doubt, a convenience, although it necessitates a dairy and dairyman or maid, in addition to the other equipments of the camp. "The duties of the camp are considered to be synonymous with its recreations," says our author, who has camped out with his family for ten years, on cooperative principles, with no servants, and an equal division of labor required from each member of the party. Under these conditions camping out is no lotus-eater's dream, but a complicated affair of wood gathering, fishing, fish skinning, cooking, dish-washing, bed-making, and the like, all useful industries and thoroughly enjoyable, says the author, if looked at in the right way. We remember hearing of a party of three men who camped out in the Adirondacks some years ago, who were each in turn to fulfil the duties of caterer, cook, and dish-washer. Getting fish out of the stream, and game out of the woods and cooking it when killed and dressed could be borne, but washing the dishes tried the soul. After the first week dishes were given up as an impossible luxury, and clean pine chips substituted, which could go into the camp-fire when the meal was over. Of course no woman could have endured this. No woman with a moral conscience likes a make-shift that saves work, but all men left to their own lazy devices lapse back into the simplest conditions. Good hard work hurts nobody, and may keep gipsy়ing parties from ennui and ill-humor. Rain and cloudy cold weather are the real dampers of enthusiasm in life in the woods. No cheerfulness can stand up against dripping clouds, leaden skies, and a raw, chilly atmosphere. With a soft west wind blowing, every leaf and twig wrestling with life, the sun warm enough to make the shadows of the woods beckon and invite to dreamy indolence, everything is delightful. But to be shut up in wet tents with pelting rain and blasts of wind threatening to annihilate the whole settlement is an experience to make one commit suicide. We might also allude to the insect pests that embitter the lives of camping parties. But Mr. Barrow makes it plain that by careful selection of the site for a camp this tormenting form of misery may be avoided.

In fact let us marshal as we may all the arguments to be brought against the pleasures of camping out they are nothing compared with what can be said in its favor. It is a free, healthy, invigorating life. The troubles are of the sort which may be easily surmounted by energy and philosophy, and however hard to bear, are delightful to narrate afterwards. And it is too a notable fact that whatever has been the actual experience of a party who have been roughing it in happy independence in the woods, they are sure to return to civilized life, proud of their achievements and ready to look down on the experiences of those who have slept under roof all summer. It is a good thing that camping out has become the fashion, for it is a healthy sign of a longing to get free, to breathe deeply and purely, and put the conventions of every day life behind us.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA: VOLUME XXII.

A NOTHER volume of this great work is just from the press, leaving but two more to complete the set. At the rate with which the previous work has gone on, the whole Encyclopaedia will be in the subscribers' hands by August, 1888. The last, or twenty-second volume begins with Siberia and ends with Syriac Literature—that is with two notable articles. Prince Krapotkin is the author of that upon Siberia, a country in which he has had a more decided interest than pertains to a simple geographer, on account of his personal relations in former times with the Russian government. According to him Siberia is a *terra incognita* to most of the world, and the books published upon that land are very erroneous. For example, he says the Stanavoi mountains are a myth, and the region where they have been so definitely placed between the Amoor and Lena basins is more of a morass than a chain of mountains. Professor William Wright, of Cambridge University, supplies the rich stores of his forty years of Asiatic study to illustrate Syriac Literature, and has exhaustively covered the field. His catalogue of books and manuscripts preserved in that tongue is very full, and their value to theological and historical students is made distinctly to appear. The article on Socrates is a careful study of the personality and work of the most interesting character of antiquity, and is supplemented by an admirable discussion of the much maligned Sophists. The writer, Dr. Henry Jackson, while acknowledging his indebtedness to Grote, does not hesitate to modify the conclusions which that historian set forth in a famous chapter, and his argument seems to justify the change. There are other articles which will be of interest to the classical scholar, and although Sophocles is the only ancient writer of the first rank treated in the present volume, it is gratifying to find less known authors, such as Strabo and Silius Italicus, presented in a life-like manner. Nowhere perhaps in the whole range of the Encyclopædia Britannica does its fresh, independent criticism of whatever permanently affects the human mind manifest itself more clearly than in its worthy treatment of those literatures which the verdict of the civilized world has stamped as classic. Here we have no feeble echo of a world's applause, but the well-weighed tribute of the present age to those who have moved the world.

To Spain is accorded the largest proportionate space in this volume. Its geographical and statistical section is furnished by George G. Chisholm, who also supplies the same class of information for the closely related subject of Sicily. As a slight blemish he omits to state that in the military administration of the modern kingdom all the old principalities and realms of which it is composed, except Leon and Asturias, are captaincies-general, but Dr. Freeman slips quite as seriously when he says the name of Sicily has disappeared from the official maps of Italy. It is retained as the name of a *compartimento* embracing seven southern provinces, and yet these groupings as *compartimenti* do not indicate administrative but conventional divisions, which is no doubt the distinction Dr. Freeman had in mind. Both W. J. Brodribb and Richard Lodge have furnished the historical section on Spain, while Professor Morel-Fatio has written up the literature of that once prominent land. No European country takes us through a longer continuous period or such diversities of race and situations as Spain, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries its history becomes nearly that of civilization. With a superb art these authors have condensed their huge story without an obvious error either typographical or of statement.

Professor J. A. Ewing is the author of the treatise on steam engineering and other heat-motors. It is an excellent article, most methodically laid out, and clear in its definitions. The author leaves the characteristic differences of American and English practice afloat, for while conceding to the Corliss engine a valuable and typical preeminence, he regards the economical question involved in the expansive use of steam as undetermined. Indeed American practice seems in these days to tend more and more to the positive motion cut-offs and high piston speed. On

the whole Professor Ewing speaks fairly of American contributions to steam engineering, although in a few instances he writes of machines, as the Babcock and Wilcox, with no mention of their origin in the United States. We are glad to see his cordial recognition of the services of Oliver Evans, the inventor of single and double flue boilers, and of the non-condensing high-pressure engine,—an inventor too little known at home, and yet one of the most versatile and remarkable of those whom this country has produced.

In natural history Dr. St. George Mivart contributes under the title Skeleton an admirable paper on comparative osteology, and Albert Gunther on Snakes. Dr. Gunther says the chemist has not yet been able to distinguish between the venoms of various species of serpents. In a recent monograph from the Smithsonian press, Drs. Weir Mitchell and Reichart claim to have separated them by quantitative analysis and to find them containing very different proportions of globulin.

Dr. Ingram of Dublin, perhaps the most critical and able of British economists, whose work is always delightful reading to the student, writes of Slavery and Sumptuary Laws. The American Reprint will supplement the article on Slavery by a more detailed view of its growth and decline in the United States, from the pen of Frederick Douglass. It is our opinion that Dr. Ingram ascribes greater strength to that institution in Brazil and Cuba than the facts will warrant, although it is difficult to get accurate statistics from those countries. In both of them gradual emancipation has been decreed and is enforced with considerable resolution, and hence the people are rapidly adjusting themselves to the inevitable conditions of free society. The *Almanach de Gotha* gives the number of slaves in Brazil on June 30, 1885, at 1,700,000, or a little more than half Dr. Ingram's estimate.

In Medicine, this volume furnishes from Dr. Afleck's pen articles on Skin and Stomach Diseases and on Small-pox, and an admirable paper on Surgery to which Doctors Chiene, Creighton, Caird, and Hare contribute.

In geographical articles, besides those mentioned, considerable space is accorded to Sweden and Switzerland, while Prof. A. H. Keane's paper on the Soudan may be taken as an entirely new study based upon General Gordon's expeditions to that country, and the British invasions for his relief. E. W. Gosse is the author of Swedish literature, while James Sime contributes the history of Sweden and Swiss literature; in both instances the authors' names are guarantees of accuracy and elegance.

In the articles on Societies we have a valuable catalogue of the scientific and historical associations of civilized countries with their publications. These names are so given that the reader is enabled to open correspondence with them if he desires,—and hence the list has a practical value of great importance. We have seen no American encyclopedia which renders a like service to the general public. The list of such societies in the United States is imperfect, because there are so many hundreds of local associations, especially for medicine, agriculture, and history, scattered over the country, of which the greater part are too feeble and local for extended influence. Greater concentration of effort in this country would lead to higher results.

Passing by many excellent articles in this volume, which in no respect falls behind any of its predecessors, it remains only to say that Spiritualism, by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, and Socialism, by Thomas Kirkup, are virtually new studies in social questions of lively current interest. Although spiritualism had its origin in America, it took a wider hold upon influential and cultivated circles in France and England than it ever did in the land of its nativity. For this reason Mrs. Sidgwick treats the subject with more deference than the Seybert Commission of the University of Pennsylvania has done in its preliminary report.

After tracing various socialistic movements of our earlier day, Mr. Kirkup follows Karl Marx through to the International Society as a philosophical economist, and then pursues the subject through its political and national manifestations. He thinks Marx's theory of "surplus value" to be the logical fruit of Ricardian teaching, but to fall with it before the wider scope which must henceforth be given to social questions. "The life is more than meat," and there are other criteria of human welfare than the distribution of wealth. However, no one can read this presentation of the agitation without perceiving that socialism is not a fanaticism, and that it does attack problems which are unsettled and will remain unsettled until the industrial interests of civilization are modified.

D. O. K.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

M. PAUL PASSY, who may be remembered by his clever little book giving an account of his visit to this country, has recently made a report on the Philological Congress held in Stockholm, last summer. A strong advocate of phonetic spelling, M.

Passy makes his official report in excellent French. He was one of six members of the Congress not Scandinavians, the large proportion of the delegates being Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Icelanders, and Finns. Teaching was the main subject of discussion, but modern language, Northern antiquities, and classical literature were treated in special sessions. The best methods of instruction were carefully analyzed by experts, professors in the famous Universities of Upsala and Copenhagen and Lund, while bishops, ministers of state, and other dignitaries took an active part in the proceedings. Poor Ollendorff and other such systems were finally laughed out of court. The phonetic methods were discussed with great energy by their advocates, but as M. Passy himself admits, treated with only a benevolent indulgence by the majority, who would not see in the subject anything but a matter of curiosity with a possible element of truth of no great practical value. M. Passy makes the most of the small majority by which the University of Upsala rejected a proposition to make phonetics part of a final examination, and rejoices in finding strong allies among the professors, although he duly chronicles the divisions among the reformers themselves. Ten years were spent in getting the government to drop an unnecessary *h* from Gothenburg, and even that was looked on as a revolutionary step. The professors of the University of Lund prescribe phonetic instruction for the normal schools, and use it in their own classes, but the spirit of conservatism keeps it out of their regular course. Berlin, Bonn, Leipzig, Jena, all have teachers of phonetics, and at Upsala there is a chair especially dedicated to this study, with both a philological and physiological museum to help it on. A flood of handbooks, periodicals, and other literature of phonetics, to which M. Passy has contributed freely, is now being published in Europe and America. M. Passy urges on the French government the establishment of a chair of Phonetics in the University of Paris,—the introduction of elementary instruction on the subject in the normal schools, a reform in the methods of teaching modern languages, and experiments in teaching pupils to read French by the phonetic system. A full bibliography of the subject has very few reference to American books, although M. Passy emphasizes the success of the new system in St. Louis, where it has been introduced to the exclusion of all others in the public schools.

Even more significant of the growing interest of the French government in foreign methods of teaching, is the fact that this report, made to the Minister of Public Instruction, is published in the "Musée Pédagogique," the Central Library of Primary Instruction, of which the twenty-five numbers that precede M. Passy's report are largely taken up with studies from abroad, Manual Training in Grammar, Public Education as seen at the New Orleans Exhibition, Holiday Schools in Switzerland, etc., etc. The revival, too, of an antiquarian spirit of research into the early French scholastic methods is another proof that the French government is anxious to elevate its teachers by making them masters of the art and science of pedagogy. What is being done in this country at Johns Hopkins and Cornell and in a few other universities, may in time lead to the recognition by municipal, State, and even National governments of the fact that teaching ought to be of the very best. Here in Philadelphia the efforts of Superintendent Mac Alister, supported by the Board of Education, have awakened a new interest in schools and school work alike in pupils and parents in teachers and in school directors. J. G. R.

WEEKLY NOTES.

AT Lancaster, last week, a good beginning was made for a strong and useful Association of the Colleges of Pennsylvania. Some fifteen institutions were represented, and a constitution was discussed and adopted. A paper by President Magill, of Swarthmore, in the line of his recent presentation of views on the college and public school question, drew out a lively and interesting discussion. Other papers were read by President Appel, of Franklin and Marshall, and Prof. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, for the discussion of which the brief session did not give sufficient time. The hospitalities of Lancaster, and particularly of the college authorities were freely extended, and it cannot be a matter of doubt that such a gathering promises useful results. Pennsylvania needs greatly the friendly association of its diverse elements.

* * *

OUR live townsman, Mr. Singerly, the owner of the *Record*, and the antipodes in his party of those who hold Democracy to be compatible with Protection, has apparently been on a trip of wooing. The object of his attention was Mr. Cleveland, who, so far, has inclined his ear more to the seductive conversation of Mr. Randall,—who at least believes that Democracy and an appearance of Protection will mix. Mr. Singerly went in his yacht to the Potomac and carried off the President for a brief voyage, re-

turning him safe and sound. The nature of what occurred during the trip will be inferred from future events, but it is undoubtedly quite true that the affairs of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania would be much influenced by the transfer of the President's confidence from Mr. Randall to Mr. Singly.

* * *

THE discovery that certain bakers in Philadelphia have been systematically using chrome yellow, a lead poison, in their "buns," to give them "a nice canary bird color," and induce the impression in the eater that he was enjoying a delightful egg-enriched biscuit, has created no little sensation, but perhaps not so much as it ought. The evidence is complete enough that quite a number of deaths are due to the lead, and it is substantially as certain that many others, not yet traced, have been caused by the same agency. These canary-colored buns have been familiar on the bakers' shelves and counters for some years, and while some of them may have been otherwise made, it is certain that many contained chrome yellow.

It appears that the recipe for the use of the lead was kindly brought to this country by a German named Zippelius, who was at one time caterer to Ludwig of Bavaria. The question is not unreasonable whether Ludwig's madness was in any degree due to the recipes of his caterer.

* * *

THE financial statement of the Dominion of Canada, to July 1st, shows that the receipts of revenue during the past year were \$33,830,149, and the expenditures \$31,373,713,—the balance, however, being liable to a material reduction by accounts yet to be paid. The public debt is stated at \$270,200,373, against which there are various items of asserted "Assets," amounting to 45 millions and a fraction, leaving the net debt admitted 225 millions of dollars. This is an increase of nearly two millions, "which will be enlarged when the total figures are made up." The ordinary estimate of the Dominion debt is 250 millions of dollars, which is apparently about correct.

EPITAPH OF AN IDEALIST.

UPON his face was set a dreamy smile,
Albeit others round him wept:
In dreamy wise he sipped life's wine awhile;
Then, looking star-ward, slept.

RICHARD E. BURTON.

REVIEWS.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY. A Treatise of the Activities and Nature of the Mind from the Physical and Experimental Point of View. By George T. Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. Pp. xii. and 696. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$4.50.

THE systematic study of the mind by the methods of the sciences of observation is one of the newest improvements in mental science. It is so new that the founders of this method are still alive and pursuing their investigations; while the results are so well authenticated that the study has secured a foothold in four at least of our Universities, and perhaps more. Prof. Wundt of Leipsic may be regarded as the highest authority on the subject, but he is one of many now; and Prof. Ladd, of Yale, shows by this handsome work that he has been paying close and profitable attention to its results in the instruction he gives in New Haven.

The old method of mental research was that so well illustrated by the elder Fichte in an introductory lecture at Jena. "Gentlemen," he began, "think the wall." The class shut their eyes and focussed their mental eye upon the object specified. "Now, gentlemen," the philosopher proceeded, "think that which thinks the wall." There was use in this study of the human consciousness, but the method was partial and brought psychology into a certain measure of contempt. So the new school has approached the problem from another side. Man is the unity of mind and body. This body gives us a fulcrum for our operations in the study of mind. We may approach psychology through physiology. The close blending of the physical with the mental in every process of thought enables us to grasp the mental element through a careful appreciation of the physical. The course of procedure is illustrated in the arrangement of Prof. Ladd's work. The first part is devoted to the nervous mechanism of man, with illustrations drawn from comparative anatomy. The second discusses the correlation of the nervous mechanism with the mind, in the localization of sensation, in place and time, their quality and quantity, and the like. The third treats of the nature of the mind as illustrated by the previous investigations, ending with the defense of its spirituality. In this way there is a steady upward movement from the physical to the spiritual.

It might be feared that this method of studying the mind would land the student in materialism. Experience shows this not to be true. The best representatives of the new study are decided enemies of materialism. Such was the late Prof. Hickock, who was the first in America to use this method in his "Experimental Psychology." Such is Prof. Wundt who assures us "it is not the psychical life which is the product of the physical organization; rather it is the physical organism which in all those purposive adjustments which distinguish it from inorganic compounds, is itself a psychical creation." And he declares that no theory of the conservation of forces, such as we find true in the sphere of physics, will account for human volitions; that here we have to do rather with a law of "an unlimited new creation of psychical energy," which finds its limits only in the sense's bounds of our mental life. It is needless to say that Prof. Ladd is no materialist. So far, therefore, from the new psychology undermining our faith in the spirituality of the mind, it is likely to confirm our faith in the freedom and the spirituality of mind. Just because it goes as far as natural science can go, it must emphasize the truth that there is a residuum of fact which is not explicable by the mere operation of natural law. And it must command the attention of the man of science to this residuum, because it has been reached, not by the introspection which he despises, but by experiment and in the laboratory. By his own methods it brings him to a boundary line which marks a difference, not in degree but in kind.

Prof. Ladd's book is a good piece of work in its kind. It is not a work of an original research. It is rather the statement and coördination of results reached by other students, and a criticism of these from his own point of view. Those who have followed the course of Wundt's investigations and those of his disciples, will not find much that is new to them here. But for those who wish to take up the subject as a new study, there hardly could be a better manual. The style is clear, devoid of rhetorical effects, and fluent. The tone is judicial and fair, and the discrimination between what is known and what is conjectured is made with care.

IVAN ILYITCH, AND OTHER STORIES. By Count Lyyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

This book may be regarded from two points of view. On the one side it is a series of brief tales by a literary artist of very great power. On the other it is a volume of popular tracts by a very enthusiastic propagandist of a new reading of Christianity. In the former light we find very much in the work that is admirable and powerful. Tolstoi is always an artist, and hardly can write below himself. In this new line of apologue he has no superior in recent literature. Some of the stories, such as the story of the two pilgrims who set out for Jerusalem, are fully up to the level of the beautiful story of the angel who was sent to live in this world as a shoemaker's apprentice, to learn the reasons for what seems dark in the dealings of Providence with men. We are sorry to see that Mr. Dole has not included that beautiful tale in the present collection; but he probably omitted it because it was accessible already to English readers. We should have omitted the longest story in this book, and that from which it takes its name. It is undeniably powerful and graphic. But it is needlessly and intentionally painful. This long description of the bodily and mental anguish of a worldly man's death, would have excited only disgust if it had been written by a Evangelical author, and published by the Tract Society. People would have objected to that form of propagandism, except as the transcript of actual facts, and even then as to be used sparingly. We cannot make an exception in the favor of Tolstoi's new gospel.

As a doctrinal performance the book is a sort of commentary upon the authr's book "What I believe." It is open to all the exceptions we made to that volume. It insists on the most literal interpretation and application of the Sermon on the Mount. The principle of absolute non-resistance to evil, whether in the form of violence or of theft, is its burden. "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away. If any man smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. If any man would take away thy cloak, let him have thy coat also. If any man compel thee to go with him a mile, go with him twain." All this is to be obeyed to the letter. The theory outruns George Fox as much as it does Jeremy Bentham. There is nothing like it except the view of the little sect of non-resistants founded at Hopewell, Mass., by Rev. Adin Ballou. Not only armies, but policemen, courts of justice, all the instruments of government are to be swept away as unchristian. The Czar is to put on the rough robes of the mudjik, and go to the fields to earn his living instead of gathering taxes from the people. Every one is to be content with the simple necessities of life, and the agencies and appliances of culture are to be cast aside. Nothing is left but the New Testament and manual toil.

In Russia, where culture is so much an exotic, imported from Western Europe by a series of reforming Czars, such a theory of national duty is a not unnatural reaction against the superficial life of society, and the military bureaucracy called government. It is indeed a sorrowful sign for Russia that her finest genius has no gospel for her but this of destruction. But his message has no meaning for the West. Here the spirit of the Master's words pervade increasingly the forms of a civilization not built upon its letter. Law and justice are found not incompatible with mercy and charity. Other modes of life besides manual toil are seen to be a direct and wholesome service of mankind. We may read Tolstoi with interest and even sympathy, but not with agreement.

The current controversy about realism in romance brings our author's name very much to the front. Mr. Howells ranks him above all living writers on the ground of his "realism." This book, with the exception of the first story, is as far as possible from what is called realism. The author is more of an idealist than George Eliot, Thackeray, Dickens, or any of the writers Mr. Howells would have us look down upon. Its real interest is in the strangeness of its atmosphere as a transcript of a life which lies so far from us. Probably the work is no truer or more realistic as a picture of Russian society than is Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CARDINAL Newman contemplates publishing this autumn a volume of autobiographical reminiscences.—Mr. Wm. J. Rolfe was made a Doctor of Letters by Amherst College, recently.—Williams College has just conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature upon Henry M. Alden, editor of *Harper's Monthly*, and that of Doctor of Law upon Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton Institute.—Ex-President Hopkins, of Williams College, is to be honored with a suitable memorial, for which the Alumni are now raising a fund.

The favorite German novelist, E. Marlitt—whose real name was Eugenie John—died recently. She was born in 1825, and as a young girl made an attempt as an opera singer; but her bashfulness and an ear disease prevented her from winning success in this direction. So she settled in a lonely village in Germany, where she spent the remainder of her life writing stories for the weekly *Gartenlaube*. As the author never had any experience of life, these novels are of the most naïve description, but they appealed to the taste of young girls, and "Marlitt's" fame and fortune were soon made.

"Industrial Instruction" is the title of a work by a Swiss author, Robert Seidel, which has been translated by Margaret K. Smith, and is to be published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.—The manuscript of the final volume of Mr. Kinglake's History of the Crimean War is in the hands of the publisher; the book will appear in October.—Messrs. Roberts Bros. intend henceforth to place the name of the translator of their series of Balzac—Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley—upon the title pages of the several volumes.

Robert Grant, not Arlo Bates, is the name which has been placed upon the title page of "Face to Face," the novel heretofore published anonymously by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Grant, it is stated, is writing a play, as well as a book for boys, which will be published in the autumn.

"Beecher as a Humorist," compiled by Eleanor Kirk, is announced by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.—Miss Kate Sanborn is also engaged upon one of her compilations, to be called "How to be Entertaining Though Stupid."—A dramatization of Mr. Haggard's "She" was brought, with out "incidental music" at San Francisco, on the Fourth of July.—Mr. William Andrews of Hull is preparing for early publication a volume of legendary lore, old customs, etc., with the title "Yorkshire in Olden Times."

Half of the sixty days' leave of absence which the Government allows him each year, Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, American Minister to Denmark, spent this year in visiting the great cod-fisheries of the Lofoden Isles, on the northwest coast of Norway. He went as far as Tromsö—nearly 70° North. The rest of his vacation he will spend in visiting the various watering-places in Denmark—Elsinore, Skagen, Møen, Svendborg, Silkeborg, etc. Prof. Anderson is making an English translation of the "Elder Edda," as a companion volume to his "Younger Edda." In the Royal Library at Copenhagen, he has recently had an opportunity of examining the "Codex Regius," in his opinion the most precious MS. possessed in the North. A French translation of his "Norse Mythology" appeared last year in Paris, and a Danish translation is now printing in Christiania.

Messrs. Gremer & Card, of Berlin, have secured the copyright of Berthold Auerbach's literary remains, among which there is a complete novel, with the title "Der Lateinische Bauer."

The death is announced at Christiania of the distinguished Norwegian philologist Prof. Ludvig Caesar Martin Auber, in his eighty-first year. He had been Professor of Latin at the University of Christiania, from 1833 until he recently retired. He was the author of numerous critical dissertations on points of Latin literature and language.

The *Athenæum* says, but without giving his name, that "an ingenious young American lawyer has been lecturing on Omar Khayyam in London, with the aid of stereopticon views of Mr. Vedder's remarkable designs."

The new (London) Library Edition of Messrs. Besant and Rice's romance, "The Golden Butterfly," will contain a portrait of Mr. Besant, the first one published, etched by Mr. Wehrschmidt.

Under the title "Hydrophobia," Messrs. Chatto & Windus have undertaken to issue a volume containing a translation of all M. Pasteur's communications relative to his novel processes.

An illustrated "History of Berwick-on-Tweed," by Mr. John Scott, of the Berwick Corporation Academy, is announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work is said to contain much new information concerning the history of the town, gleaned from registers and records and private papers. Among the papers to which Mr. Scott has had access are those of the late Mr. James Hardy, who made the history of Berwick a life study.

A book with a right new subject—The Canary Islands, to wit—is to be published in the autumn, (Marcus Ward & Co.) The writer, Mrs. Olivia M. Stone, visited with her husband all the islands in the group, being the first English people to accomplish this.

The "American Association of Writers" held its third annual convention in Indianapolis recently, Maurice Thompson presiding. The sessions were occupied with papers and discussions on topics of interest to literary people, such as "Character Painting in Literature," "International Copyright," and "The Best Methods of Preserving Local History." Mr. Thompson, in his opening address, was severe on Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, and deprecated the fondness for "dialect" among our American novelists.

"La Fille de Dosia" is the title of the Henry Greville new story.—A correspondent at Bucharest sends tidings to the *Athenæum* of the discovery of the tomb of Ovid by Russian Archæologist.—An Indian "Peerage" has been published at Allahabad. Hereditary rajahs number nearly 1000.—Messrs. H. M. Gill & Co., Dublin, will shortly publish a translation of the first part of Dr. Albert Stöckl's "Hand Book of the History of Philosophy." T. A. Finley, S. J., is the translator.

Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, Wis., announces that he has made arrangements with Louis Kaufmann, of the chromo-lithographing firm of Ernest Kaufmann, Lahr, Germany, and with H. Nehrling, the ornithologist, for the publication of the latter's work on "The Birds of North America." The originals of the pictures of the birds will be painted by Prof. R. Ridgway of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. G. Motzel of Berlin, and Prof. A. Goering, of Leipsic. The work will involve an expenditure of at least \$12,000. It will be published both in German and English, by subscription, in twelve parts at \$1 per part. The first part of the German edition may be expected early in November.

Gen. Albert Pike, who lives now at Washington, D. C., has been long engaged in translating the Sanscrit books of Veda. He has so far translated seventeen volumes of a thousand pages each, with no anticipation—at least no prospect of their being printed. It is a pure labor of love.

Mrs. Sara Louisa Saunders is engaged upon a compilation from "Festus." The "extracts are to be classified and placed in volumettes with flexible hand-printed covers, and interchangeable like prayer book and hymnal, secured by a shawl-strap of the same material as the covers, one strap having on, 'Flowers from Festus,' the other strap reading, 'Pansies for Thoughts.'" "Festus" is said to have run through thirty American editions. The author, Philip James Bailey, has just passed his 70th year.

According to the terms of the International Convention for the protection of literary and artistic property, made at Berne, September 9, 1886, the ratification of that convention must be exchanged within one year. The Swiss council has invited the States which have taken part in the Union, viz: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Spain to send delegates to Berne on September 5, 1887, to confer before exchanging the necessary ratifications.

Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have in the press a treatise discussing the sugar bounty question from two points of view stating the case for and against English government interference in the allotment of bounties.—Messrs. Blackwood will also presently publish "The Land Beyond the Forest—Facts, Figures, and Fan-

cies from Transylvania."—Messrs. A. & C. Black, Edinburgh, have issued a prospectus and specimen plates of a sumptuous work on musical instruments to be published in the autumn. The letter press will be by A. T. Hipkins, F. S. A.

The stories "developed" by Julian Hawthorne from notes furnished by Inspector Byrnes include the just published "Tragic Mystery," and three more which will shortly appear—"The Great Bank Robbery" (of the Manhattan Bank), "An American Penman" (an inside history of a noted gang of forgers and counterfeitors), and "The Fatal Letter," the story of the blackmailing of a great railroad king. The second of these stories is now in course of serial publication.

Brander Matthews' story, "The Last Meeting," and Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley's sea tale, "A Desperate Chance," have just been added to the "Yellow Covers" series of popular paper books published by the Scribners.

Messrs. T. and J. W. Johnson & Co., 525 Chestnut street, (Philadelphia), issue in a pamphlet of eight pages, the Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, approved May 24th, 1887, "to regulate the practice of Pharmacy and sale of poison, and to prevent adulteration in drugs and medicinal preparations."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE value of a series of papers by Mr. David A. Wells on any subject may be seriously doubted. The *Popular Science Monthly*, however, announces that his second paper on "The Economic Disturbances since 1873" will appear in its August issue, which will also contain the conclusion, by President Andrew D. White, of his account of the astonishing superstitions of the Middle Ages respecting diabolical influence in the production of storms.

Godey's Lady's Book is now edited by Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly.

A new monthly trade periodical called *The Bookbinder* is announced in London. *The Publisher's Circular* says, "The Americans are ahead of us in this respect, as witness the excellently produced *American Bookmaker*."

Mr. R. W. Wright, of New York, announces the publication early in the autumn of a new illustrated magazine, edited by E. de Vermont, called *The Curio*. It will be devoted chiefly to genealogy, heraldry, and historical bric-a-brac.

A little syndicate for many months past have been discussing the project of starting in London a new sixpenny illustrated magazine, that shall neither be too learned, too labored, nor too frivolous. Arrangements are now completed to set the matter afloat. *Atalanta* is the title chosen for the periodical. Among the contributors set down for the first number are Edwin Arnold, Mrs. Molesworth, Miss Gordon Cumming, Professor Church, Mr. Rider Haggard, Lady Lindsay, Miss Edwards, Miss Zimmer, and Mr. Andrew Lang. The artists' work in the initial issue will consist of pictures by Miss Alice Havers, Miss Edwards, Gordon Browne, Heywood Hardy; Mr. Somerville Morgan designing the frontispiece. A preface by Mr. Ruskin is promised. The design for the cover has been made by Mr. Walter Crane. Messrs. Hatchards are to be the publishers.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has been appointed editor of the London *Lady's World*.

A journal connected with Anglo-Indian trade is about to be published in London in the Hindustani language. It is intended for circulation in the up-country bazaars throughout India. It will endeavor to bring about a closer connection between the native buyer and the British manufacturer, by making the former better acquainted with manufacturers, and by bringing to his knowledge articles of which he now knows little or nothing.

The series of papers on "The Present Position of European Politics," running for some months in the *Fortnightly Review*, it now appears are by the author of "Greater Britain." Messrs. Chapman & Hall are to bring out the papers in a volume,—by this time probably have done so.

Mr. Fox Bourne is writing a book on "English Newspapers," in which, after a brief review of the growth of journalism prior to the time of George III., he will deal more fully with the events of the past hundred years. His effort will be, while paying due attention to the bare facts of newspaper progress, to set forth as clearly as space will allow their connection both with political and with literary history.

"Village Types" will be sketched by Julian Hawthorne in the August *American Magazine*.

A contribution in *The Writer* for July, discusses the vexed question of "The Best Hours for Work."

Mr. A. E. Jenks, of the Yale class of '88, has taken the prize offered by *Lippincott's* for the best article on "Social Life at Yale."

"George Washington's Boyhood" is a notable article in the *July Wide Awake*, by Wm. F. Carne, giving hitherto unpublished facts and anecdotes, and telling more fully than has been told before what kind of a boy the young Washington was. Howard Pyle accompanies the paper with a superb frontispiece picture.

The Boston Journal of Health is a new periodical devoted to popular instruction on sanitary and hygienic topics. The first number (July) makes an excellent impression.

ART NOTES.

IT appears that Audubon's Imperial Folio edition of the "The Birds of America," though not yet fifty years old, has almost entirely disappeared from public view. It is said that single copies in a good state will command a sum that would have been a fortune to the artist-author, and even for a single volume dealers in rare books are willing to pay a great price, in order to make up full sets. Audubon received a majority of his subscriptions from the South, and during the war the books were lost, scattered and destroyed to an extent that indicates how great was the waste of property.

There is a portrait in the Academy of the Fine Arts said to be of Audubon and also said to be the work of John Nagle. It is certainly an excellent example of what has been called the Stuart School, and Nagle might well have been proud of the work, whether he painted it or not. It may be difficult to decide at this late day who was the artist, but all question as to the subject can still be determined beyond the possibility of doubt. The picture is vigorous, life-like and full of character. It represents a person and no one acquainted with that person could fail to recognize it. Audubon's immediate descendants are still living and it would not be an undertaking involving much trouble or expense to obtain their testimony with regard to the portrait.

On the 6th inst. a bronze statue of Solomon Juneau, the first white settler of Milwaukee, was unveiled in Juneau Park, the pleasure ground of that city. Juneau is represented in the costume of a frontiersman, though he lived to become a successful merchant, the mayor and leading citizen of a prosperous town. The Milwaukee papers contain elaborate accounts of the ceremonies, and the local critics are quite enthusiastic in their praise of the statue as a fitting memorial of a great man, and as a work of art, but with the strange neglect so often noted on such occasions, they make no mention of the artist who executed the work.

The recent reunion of the boys in blue and the boys in gray at Gettysburg has stirred up a new interest in the erection of monuments on the field of the great battle. The State of Vermont alone has decided, off-hand, to put up no less than five memorials to mark certain episodes in which the Green Mountain troops were interested. This resolve has brought out a very curious letter which illustrates the confusion of ideas which exists even among well informed people respecting the plastic art. The letter referred to is from Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, a well-known lawyer of New York, who commanded "Hawkins's Zouaves" during the war with great credit. Colonel Hawkins would have Vermont erect "a simple Greek statue, surmounted by a figure of Peace." Which of the Greek statues known to our time should be selected, is not stated. As a battle-memorial for the State of Vermont, any one would probably be as appropriate as any other. Surmounted by a figure of Peace, any of the works of Phidias or Praxiteles would certainly be strikingly effective.

The colossal statue of Lincoln for Lincoln Park, Chicago, by Augustus St. Gaudens is now in the hands of the founders. If the foundations are settled the work will probably be inaugurated in November next, on the anniversary of the presidential election. The structure for the statue is of stone, consisting of a circular seat and balustrade, approached by broad flights of stone steps. A square monolith rising from the centre of this seat serves as the pedestal on which the figure stands.

The remarkable sale of Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate," and its almost equally remarkable success as an exhibition picture has stimulated numberless efforts in the same direction among the European painters. Several of these have attracted favorable attention, one of the most noticeable being a vast picture by Frank Kirchbach, now on exhibition in London. It is called "Christ casting the money-changers out of the Temple," and is described as an original, and at the same time a reverent treatment of a difficult theme often handled by painters of Scriptural subjects, but rarely in a satisfactory manner. The picture will be brought to America, of course, but the exhibition will find very few halls or galleries in this country big enough to hold it.

A photographer in London by the name of Mayall is said to have succeeded in reproducing natural colors by the camera. Color is a subjective as well as an objective phenomenon. It is an effect which depends on the eye which sees as well as on the thing which is seen. The numberless attempts to find means of reproducing color by photographic process, have always suggested the alchemists' search for the philosopher's stone and the mechanics' reaching out for perpetual motion. All the same, Mr. Mayall may have hit upon the great secret, and if he has, the portraits in colors which he exhibits as the product of his discovery will be looked for in America with intense interest.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE FISHERY QUESTION: ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND PRESENT SITUATION. With a map. By Charles Isham. Pp. 89. \$0.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE AMERICAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM. By Charles A. O'Neil. Pp. 284. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BESSIE'S SIX LOVERS. By Henry Peterson. Pp. 240. (Paper.) \$0.50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG. By William J. Mann, D. D. Pp. 547. \$3.00. Philadelphia: G. W. Frederick.

THE MARGIN OF PROFITS: How it is now divided: What Part of the Present Hours of Labor can Now be Spared. By Edward Atkinson. Pp. 123. \$0.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A TERRIBLE LEGACY. A Tale of the South Downs. By Geo. W. Appleton. Pp. 354. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MISS GASCOIGNE. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. Pp. 197. Paper. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN THE GOLDEN DAYS. A Novel. By Edna Lyall. Pp. 374. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DRIFT.

Of the remarkable series of articles upon the military condition and resources of the various European Powers, first printed anonymously in the *Fortnightly Review*, and since reprinted in a volume with their authorship by Sir Charles Dilke avowed on the title-page, not the least interesting was that which related to the strength of Russia. In spite of her enormous debt the writer insists that Russia is growing in power, and that her power, great in itself, gains by being surrounded by the terrors that encompass the unknown. She has by far the largest army in the world, and, with a complete mobilization of her forces, has upon paper a force at once of four, and ultimately six millions of men. Her artillery has as many guns as that of Germany or of France; and her cavalry is perhaps more numerous than that of France and Germany combined, certainly more numerous than that of Germany and Austria. With her magnificent natural position and her univaled chain of fortresses on the German frontier, Russia can always wear out German patience; and even though it be true, as Count Moltke says, that 200,000 men upon the Vistula, together with the German fortresses, could prevent Russia from invading Germany, even in that case there would be 200,000 men withdrawn from the French frontier, in face of a French army more numerous than the German, and they would not suffice to prevent Russia from crushing Austria, or holding Austria in check. It is now too late, the writer holds, for Germany to strike her possible enemies one at a time. For her to attack either France or Russia now would be madness, if not suicide, and she will go on with her declarations of friendliness toward Russia, although with a perfect readiness to see coalitions formed against the northern Power. If Russia is to be kept out of the Macedonian plain, Austria, with or without alliance, must bar her advance. Austria, however, is not strong enough. As the Austrians and Russians have not been tried against each other, there is no test of the matter of quality. Putting quality on one side, the Russian army ought to be equal to the Austrian and German combined. The Russian peace army, including the Cossacks, is 890,000 men, which exceeds the combined peace armies of Austria and Germany. The total force of trained men which ought to be rapidly mobilized by Russia is about 4,000,000 as against 2,000,000 for Germany and 1,250,000 for Austria. These estimates leave out of account questions of equipment, transport, commissary, and material resources, but they suffice to show that any general war which might be brought on by Russian aggressions would be a struggle of giants.

One of the most original and interesting individualities on the retired list of national politics disappears in the sudden death by apoplexy on July 2, at his home in Waterville, Vt., of "Uncle" Luke P. Poland. The blue coat with brass buttons which he used to wear at the national capital was the outward and visible sign of a certain old-fashioned quality of mind and humor that differentiated him from the more modern men around him. A hard hitter in his prime, he struck without malice, and even his political antagonists will be sorry to hear that the quaint, jovial old gentleman is gone. He was born in Westford, Vt., November 1, 1815, had a common school education, studied law, hung out his shingle in Morrisville, secured clients and reputation, was raised to the bench in 1848, and in 1860 became chief-justice of Vermont. At the death of the illustrious Collamer in 1865, the governor appointed him United States Senator. He was a representative in the fortieth and the three succeeding Congresses. He speedily made his mark in the House as a man of force and character. He was the chairman of the historic Credit Mobilier committee, and of the Arkansas investigating committee; and he was one of the New England Republicans who stood out against the "Force" bill. Since his retirement from the House, he has busied himself with law and banking, occasionally writing characteristic letters for the newspapers.

At Minneapolis, Minn., only 149 out of about 350 saloon-keepers have applied for licenses under the new \$1,000 law. This has been rigorously enforced at the start-off, and scores of the poorer rum-sellers whose places have been closed are looking about for some other employment. The falling off in the number of applications for license throughout the state is estimated at 20 per cent. In St. Paul dice-shaking in saloons has been illegal since last Saturday. Floyd county, Ga., "went dry" Saturday. In Rome, the county-seat, population about 12,000, the majority for no-license was 520. The churches were opened for sunrise prayer-meetings Saturday morning, and remained open all day. The women, old and young, were at the polls when the voting began, peddling no-license tickets and serving coffee and other refreshments under improvised booths to the voters. When the result was announced, they sang hymns, beginning with "Nearer my God, to Thee," and closing with the long-meter Doxology.

Nobody outside of a lunatic asylum could believe Jeff Davis's latest story, implicating Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in an attempt to have Davis assassinated. The old war governor, however, promptly denies it and charitably intimates that Mr. Davis has been imposed upon. General Roger A. Pryor goes a step further and expresses a doubt of the genuineness of the letter ascribed to Davis.—*Hartford Courant*.

Concerning the talk about ex-Representative Hammond, of Georgia, for appointment as secretary of the interior in place of Mr. Lamar, if the latter is appointed to the supreme court, southern Democrats (not from Georgia) now in town, state to the reporters that Hammond will be pressed by the Georgians in order to get him out of the State where, they say, his independence makes him troublesome to the Atlanta cliques. The Georgian of prominence last here stated emphatically that the Georgians having pressed Hammond for the interstate commerce commission, the Pacific railway commission and the supreme court, and finding the President unwilling to appoint him to any of these places, would not again present his name in connection with office.—*Washington Special to Boston Herald*.

Realism is a state of mind, and it is the state of mind of the nineteenth century. It affects the poet, fictionist, humorist, journalist, essayist, historian, the religionist, the philosopher, the natural scientist, the social scientist, the musician, the actor, the painter, the sculptor. How intimately the various branches of intellectual activity are affected by the realistic spirit, it would be an interesting task to inquire, but a task beyond the range of this writing. An essay might well be devoted to the philosophic field alone. In the religious field, the realistic influence might be pointed out in an important work just issued from the American press. Theodore Munger, a divine of the keenest spiritual insight, calls his very latest book "The Appeal to Life," and as realism may be called the discovery of life, so this book, and the method it elucidates, may be call the discovery of God in human life.—R. Watson Gilder.

I do not think there was a funnier sight than that when the Princess of Wales came forward with the sweep of a schoolgirl and climbed into the Deauville coach without any assistance. Then the King of Saxony and the King of Greece climbed in after her. The crown prince of Sweden was on the box and Prince George of Wales, a dashing young naval officer, was upon the back part of the coach. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the heir-apparent to the throne after the Prince of Wales, sat inside the coach and puffed cigarettes alternately in his mother's face and in that of the King of Denmark. Indeed, smokers who have been restricted for their lack of manners in enjoying the weed in the presence of ladies would have plenty of examples to justify their course among the royal members of this group. All of the men smoked their cigars on cigarettes. The smoke was puffed straight into the faces of the ladies of the group without apology from the smokers or protest upon their part. With the exception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are always graceful and easy, I think that this group of royal personages made up the most stiff and awkward-looking group of people that I have ever seen in public together.

Mr. Cody, when he was presented to them, appeared much easier and more at home than any of the members of this distinguished group. The Princess of Wales comes out very often in the morning for the crowd at the Wild West show and appears to enjoy the very freedom and absence of formality that she encounters among the managers of this exhibition. Major John E. Burke is a great favorite of hers and treats her exactly as he would Mrs. Smith. When I saw him walking with her at the performance he kept his broad-brimmed hat upon his head from first to last. He slightly lifted it as she first approached, but he did not uncover, as did some of the people connected with the show in the presence of the royalties.—*London Letter to N. Y. World*.

The sum of it, then, is this, that as a remedy for the moral evil of intemperance prohibition is wanting in the first principles of true morality. Its advocacy on moral and religious grounds is pernicious to the last degree; oppressive to the conscience; restrictive of a true liberty of mind; dishonorable to the Christian idea of manhood; and discreditable to the church that can write its name upon her banners. Prohibition is, or must be, a civil measure, sustained by civil reasons and looking to social ends. Notwithstanding its involvement in, and suggestion by, social conditions which display immoral aspects, it yet stands as a civil measure on the same level as the tariff law, and is as much out of place in the pulpit and church courts as a discussion of the fur trade would be. Such exclusion, of course, does not bar out the discussion of intemperance or of all moral means for its removal. Intemperance is a sin loudly demanding the animadversions of the Church and her consecrated efforts for its reduction, in which she would have been more successful than she has been, but for those delusive counsels which have thrust so many obstacles in her path.—Sanford H. Cobb, in *New Princeton Review*.

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR AND MELANCHOLY, generally spring from a Torpid, or Disordered Stomach or Costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove: by their beneficial effect on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.

THE AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 1880. VOLUME XIV. BEGUN APRIL 23, 1887.

THE AMERICAN aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence, and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations, is a foolish and fatal policy. It holds the view that the social condition of our workmen is largely dependent on the Protective policy that guards them against the cheap and degraded labor of other countries, and that from every point of view a lowering of that social condition would be deplorable. It therefore advocates a true Protective Tariff, designed to foster no monopoly, but to shield from destructive competition every legitimate industry suited to the natural conditions of the country.

* The *Chicago Evening Journal*, (April 30, 1887), says:

THE AMERICAN, a weekly periodical published at Philadelphia by a company of which Mr. Wharton Barker is President, is one of the really valuable publications of this country. Mr. Robert Ellis Thompson is its chief editor. It is indeed, what it claims to be, a "journal of literature, science, the arts and public affairs."

SOME RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

From Iowa:

Enclosed find . . . I am inquiring with myself what papers I can spare my poor eyes the pain, (or pleasure?) of reading, and cannot put THE AMERICAN on the list. Its "Review of the Week" is the best that I see.

M. K. C.

From New York (State):

I deem THE AMERICAN one of the best, if not the best, of the secular papers that come to me. Certainly there is not one that I read with more satisfaction and profit. I am happy to show it to my friends, and commend it.

J. B. W.

From North Carolina:

I have received THE AMERICAN during the last year, and have read each issue as soon after it was in hand as my engagements would allow. . . . I have found it interesting and instructive in every issue.

R. T. B.

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